



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Though these views are so entirely novel, and even startling, and opposed in respect to the origin of granite to the results obtained by the Canadian Survey among the vast masses of granite in Canada West, it is nevertheless a philosophical essay which commands our respect from its solidity, and the evident familiarity and experience of the author with his subject. Whether the principles laid down are true or not in the general application for them claimed, this essay has unquestionably opened a new path to geological investigations.

THE VOLCANOES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.\*—This work is filled with numerous observations, many of great value, made by the author during his travels among these islands. The whole group is treated one by one in detail.

From Mr. Coan, and others resident among the Sandwich Islands, the author gathered many interesting facts with regard to the various eruptions of the volcanoes of Hawaii, and the physical geography of other members of the group.

The maps of the Kauai and main groups are original, and the crater of Kilauea, on the scale of one-half mile to the inch, is from an actual survey by Mr. Brigham, and of great value to future explorers.

One fact of general interest is, that while the Hawaiian lines of volcanoes run east and west, the major axis of their oval craters are invariably north and south, and, by comparison with the craters of eighteen other lines of volcanoes, it is found that they are generally at right angles with the axes of elevation of the different mountain chains to which they belong.

Mr. Brigham adheres to the mechanical theory of the origin of volcanoes,—“the earth’s crust contracts unequally owing to its various composition, structure, and form, causing certain portions to fall below the general level, opening rents at the boundaries, and forcing up molten matter to the surface.

THE GEOLOGY OF IOWA.†—This survey, conducted by Dr. C. A. White, and his assistant, Mr. O. H. St. John, has extended over the counties to the south-west of the Des Moines River, and resulted in the discovery of two series of the Carboniferous rocks. The upper series of beds lie to the south-west of this river, attaining a maximum thickness of one hundred and seventy-five feet. A coal-bed, twenty inches in thickness, was traced along the valley of the Nodaways through the counties of Adams, Taylor, and Page. The upper series, comprising nearly all the workable coal-beds in the State, is found to the north-east of the Des Moines River. The inclination of the strata is south-west, and therefore Dr. White argues that miners in the south-western counties may expect to find pro-

\* Notes on the Volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, with a History of their various Eruptions. By W. T. Brigham, A. M. Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. Vol. I, Part 3, pp. 132, with five plates.

† First and Second Annual Report of Progress. By the State Geologist and the Assistant and Chemist on the Geological Survey of the State of Iowa. 8vo, 284 pp. Des Moines, 1868.